

Some Informative Facts About the American Negro

In the early years of American colonies 50,000 men were exiled here from England and sold into slavery ranging from a few years to life. The colonists also made slaves of some Indians, but found them hard to manage. The first African slaves were sold in Virginia in 1619, by a Dutch man-of-war, in exchange for provisions. Subsequently Newport and Bristol, R. I. became centers from which regular raids on the African coast were made, and vast numbers of Negroes were seized and brought here into slavery.

Although slavery was forbidden by the constitutions of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the capital for the Rhode Island slave trade was largely obtained in Boston, and slavery was common in both states. The old North Church in Boston still contains a gallery that was used by the household slaves of some of the families that furnished the capital for the raids in question. The treatment of the slaves varied greatly, depending upon the owner's benevolence and the development of the community's conscience. In 1780, in a certain American state, a Negro who killed a white man was found by Saint-John Crevecoeur, confined in a cage and left there to be devoured by the elements and by insects. He was still living when Crevecoeur saw him, although his eyes had been destroyed.

The development of slavery southward was due to the invention of the cotton-gin, which made cotton a profitable crop, capable of being tilled by slave labor. At this time objection to the evangelization of slaves was raised on the ground that a baptized slave might claim freedom as a Christian. Slavery in the North gradually became unprofitable, and between 1777 and 1800 Pennsylvania and the states north had abolished it. Those who found it unprofitable could see many reasons why it was unchristian. By 1850 there were 2,000 families in the South with 100 to as high as 2,500 slaves each, managed by white or colored overseers; and about 350,000 families had smaller numbers, generally managed by the owner himself. Three-fourths of the whites owned no slaves at all, but defended the institution. Owners and managers varied greatly in character, intelligence and temper, and treated their slaves accordingly. Occasionally the most kind-hearted and easy-going were the least successful and had to sell their holdings, thus causing the heart-rending breaking of family ties. By 1860 one-sixteenth of all slaves had been freed; and many were enjoying full citizenship.

For two centuries the American people as a whole profited by the unpaid labor of the Negro and then set him adrift, ragged, ungrateful and unlettered, to assume the burdens of citizenship and to be further exploited by politicians, to his real injury. But "the chain that holds the slave has its other end fastened to the master".....

Negro Distribution

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Negro was 19% of the population; at the beginning of the twentieth century, 11.6% of the population; at the present time, 10% of the population. In every state in the union the proportion of Negroes is slowly decreasing.

Roughly speaking, the black belt is a strip 350 miles wide, beginning at Richmond, Va., and running through Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Macon, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., Vicksburg, Miss., and Shreveport, La., into eastern Texas. The center of Negro population is in northeastern Alabama, near the city of Chattanooga, Tenn.

There are over 50% Negro population in South Carolina and Mississippi, over 37% in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, over 26% in Virginia, North Carolina and Arkansas, over 12% in Tennessee and Texas, over 5% in West Virginia, Kentucky and Oklahoma, over 1% in thirteen other states and less than 1% in the eighteen far northern and western states.

In 1910 there were living in the United States 473 Negroes who were born in Africa, 100 born in Asia, 94 born in Australia and 61 born in various Pacific Islands. At the same time the occupations of all Negro workers (and these comprise one-seventh of the total working population of the United States) were:

Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry	2,893,375
Domestic and Personal Service	1,122,251
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	631,377
Transportation (including 37 railroad officials)	265,969
Trade (including 135 bankers and bank officials)	119,491
Professional Service (including 123 chemists, 237 civil engineers and metallurgists, 237 civil and mining engineers and surveyors, 478 dentists, 798 lawyers and judges, and 2,077 physicians and surgeons)	67,245
Extraction of minerals (including 126 mine operators)	61,129
Public Service	23,382

Clerical Occupations	19,336
	5,192,535

Negro Migration

The Negro race is not migratory, and therein is much of its value and reliability. However, the World War, which disturbed everything else, also disturbed the Negro immigration from Europe ceased former immigrants returned, and at the close of the war America was short three million immigrant laborers.

Northern employers were troubled by shortage of labor and high wage demands, and looked toward the South for a possible labor supply. They sent representatives South to find many Negroes whose earnings were small, due to the plant-destroying boll-weevil and to consequent unemployment of cotton acreage.

These employment agents promised the Negroes better wages, better housing, better education for the children, better treatment in the courts, and free transportation for themselves and their families if they would come North. One large railroad system operating in the South started special trains, notifying the Negroes at each stop that any who wanted to come North might do so without charge. As a result 500,000 migrated to a climate to which they were unaccustomed, and on account of bad housing conditions died in large numbers.

The factory doors which had hitherto been closed to the Negro opened wide, and to a large extent still remain open, and large numbers of the migrants who formerly worked in southern field are now engaged in all sorts of industrial occupations in the North. The plants of seven states, numbering 244 plants in all, into which Negro laborers were introduced during the war were investigated by the Department of Labor as to conditions prevailing during 1918 and 1919 and disclosed a good feeling between whites and blacks in all the plants, with the blacks showing equal attendance and supplying an equal quantity and quality of work.

However, the Northern social organism did not support the sudden influx. At first the new arrivals were crowded into certain sections long recognized as plague-ridden, disease-infected and vice-ridden; but when the new arrivals, as in case of Detroit, increased 500% in five years, those sections could not contain the newcomers, and other sections were necessarily occupied. Declines in real estate values followed; and although these declines were quickly succeeded by recoveries larger than the declines, due to the enormous rents collected from the new arrivals, racial prejudices developed and trouble ensued.

Southern Negro Prosperity

When the Negroes first began to go North not much attention was paid to their exodus in the South. But the size of the migration seriously affected the Southern labor market, increased the shortage of farm products, raised the prices of foodstuffs; and ere long the planters and Chambers of Commerce of the South were urging the Negroes to return South to bettered conditions, such as larger wages and gifts of land suitable for homes and gardens.

Meantime, those Negroes who remained in the more fertile parts of the South had fared far better than most of those who went North. Vast numbers of them work on a crop-sharing system; and where the farm superintendents and operators are honest men, the Negroes have made enough out of the high prices obtained for their products, to lift them completely out of poverty.

There are vast sections of the Mississippi River delta land in the hands of Negroes who have become well-to-do. Many of these farmers have accumulated fortunes ranging from \$10,000 to \$175,000 and are permitted the full use of sidewalks, streets and thoroughfares.

These lands have produced as high as 500 lbs. of 11-cent cotton per acre, and under such conditions the making of money by an industrious and intelligent man is most natural. One such man, a Negro who had nothing eighteen years ago, now owns 1,600 acres of this land. Nine Negroes have recently clubbed together and bought a tract of 1,200 acres; and twenty-five others have clubbed together and bought a 3,000 acre tract for \$225,000, intending to cut it up into 100-acre farms. In one county of Mississippi Negroes possess more than \$5,000,000 worth of property and over 2,000 automobiles.

With improved economic conditions the Negro has improved otherwise, has organized an insurance company doing a large business, has employed a farm demonstration agent in one important agricultural center, and has organized various kinds of commercial enterprises in many places. Among these is a steamship line.

General Negro Advancement

The percentage of Negroes that own their own homes has increased from 18.7% in 1890 to 23.3% in 1910, and varied in 1910 in the different states as follows:

New York	7.8	Indiana	26.4
District of Columbia	10.8	Missouri	26.6
Pennsylvania	13.3	Colorado	27.6
Georgia	14.7	Florida	27.7
Rhode Island	15.2	Oregon	28.2
Massachusetts	16.2	Texas	28.5
Alabama	16.4	Idaho	28.7
Mississippi	16.9	North Carolina	28.7
Louisiana	17.1	Iowa	29.9
Connecticut	18.1	Ohio	30.1
Wyoming	18.4	New Mexico	30.3
South Carolina	18.5	New Hampshire	30.6
New Jersey	18.6	Arizona	30.7
West Virginia	19.3	Kentucky	31.8
Vermont	20.4	Washington	32.1
Utah	21.2	Montana	32.1
Illinois	23.2	Minnesota	32.8
Nebraska	24.1	Oklahoma	35.3
Delaware	23.2	North Dakota	35.6
Minnesota	24.7	Nevada	35.7
Arkansas	24.6	California	37.3
Tennessee	25.3	Virginia	41.3
Maryland	25.6	Michigan	44.0
Wisconsin	25.6	South Dakota	45.1
		Kansas	49.6

In education the Negroes do not linger so far behind the whites as many suppose. In 1910 the percentage of native whites that spent some time in school was 22.9 and of Negroes 17.0. The percentage of illiteracy is rapidly decreasing; in 1890 it was 57.1; in 1900 it was 44.5 and in 1910 it was 30.4, while for persons between the ages of ten and fourteen it was 18.9. In cities of over 100,000 it was 6%.

Race Riots North and South

The United States has suffered severely in the eyes of intelligent people elsewhere because of the race riots that have disgraced New York City, Philadelphia, Chester, Cotteville, Washington, Norfolk, Charleston, Atlanta, Knoxville, Memphis, Springfield, (Ill.), East St. Harbor, Omaha, Longview, Houston, Bisbee and other places. At the riot in East St. Louis over forty Negroes were slaughtered, while at Washington and Chicago it is said that six hundred fatalities occurred. Outnumbered ten to one, the Negro stands no chance in a race riot, and resistance only increases the fury of the mob that has allowed race prejudice to sweep it off its feet for a time.

The temper of these mobs was shown in the nine-hour battle at Omaha in which a mob of thousands determined to lynch one negro offender, stormed the county jail, located on the fifth floor of the Court House, scaled the walls by rope ladders, burned the lower floors with all their precious records, damaged the building to the extent of \$100,000, forced the surrender of the prisoner, shot him to death, dragged his body by hand and by automobile through the streets, kicked, hanged and finally burned it. And all this time American churches send missionaries to China instead of Nebraska.

The mob seized \$50,000 worth of arms from hardware establishments, burned a patrol wagon, took the rope used for the Negro and threw it over the mayor's head, dragged him a block, threw the rope over a trolley pole and twice hauled him from the ground, and would have hanged him had not police officers cut the rope. It fired repeatedly at the 131 helpless prisoners assembled on the roof of the burning building, and was subdued only by the arrival of national troops.

Of a different nature was the trouble near Helena, Ark., having its origin apparently in the dishonesty of certain farm superintendents or operators who refused to give the Negro farmers the large profits which the high prices of cotton had enabled them to earn. These farmers work for a share of the crops; the superintendents or operators of the farm furnished everything else. This arrangement works well or ill, depending upon the honesty of the supervising white man who has the farm in control.

In some places these white men have taken advantage of the Negroes, forcing them to turn over all their cotton in payment for supplies which, in instances, have amounted to but a mere fraction of the value of the cotton, and refusing to give settlements or statements of account. For example, a case at where a Negro worked 27 acres for a year and produced six bales of cotton, his share of which was \$753. In lieu of a settlement he was charged \$50.60 for freight charges for removing nine small articles 100 miles and \$700 for groceries which could not have been worth more than \$150; and when he made objection was ordered off the place, penniless, with nothing for his year's work.

At a point below Helena where the Negro population is largely predominant, number of Negroes, acting under white legal advice, formed an association for mutual legal protection and were preparing to bring legal action against certain white landlords. It is admitted that these Negroes were hard-working farmers, considered the best class of Negroes in the

South. It is also admitted that their association, while organizing, had armed guards about the building or buildings where the meetings were held, or at any rate that in the meeting there were men who were armed.

While one of these meetings was in progress, an automobile containing a white deputy sheriff and others in search of a revenue violator had a tire burst in front of the house. This was probably mistaken for a shot and was answered by a shot from the house, the beginning of a small-sized war, in which, within the next few days, twenty-five blacks and five whites were killed, and others wounded.

Within a few more days forty Negroes were sentenced to death or penal servitude without any witnesses in their defense being called. Twelve of these were sentenced to death, and six of the twelve were sentenced to the gallows in a total of seven minutes time. Ten were sentenced to twenty-one years, and eleven were given one year for night-riding. It is claimed that the accused men were provided with the best available local white lawyers. They were tried before a white jury, blacks being excluded from jury duty in that section.

Negro-Lynching Problems

Ex-Attorney General Gregory of Texas said of lynching:

"Lynch law is the most cowardly of crimes. Invariably the victim is unarmed, while the men who lynch are armed and in large numbers. It is a deplorable thing under any circumstances." Henry Watterson, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"Lynching should not be misconstrued. It is not an effort to punish crime. It is a sport which has as its excuse the fact a crime, of greater or less gravity, has been committed or is alleged. A lynching party rarely is made up of citizens indignant at the law's delays or failures. It often is made up of a mob bent upon diversion, and proceeding in a mood of rather frolicsome ferocity to have a thoroughly good time. Lynchers are not persons who strive from day to day toward social betterment. Neither are they always drunken ruffians. Oftentimes they are ruffians wholly sober in-so-far as alcoholic indulgence is concerned, but highly stimulated by an opportunity to indulge in spectacular murder when there is no fear that the grand jury will return murder indictments against them."

In the thirty years, 1880-1913, lynching mobs murdered 3,224 persons in the United States, of whom 2,522 were Negroes and 702 were white persons. Of the Negro victims fifty were women, and of the whites eleven were women.

What a lynching is like in Christian America may be gathered from the following account taken from the Chattanooga Times:

"Jim McIlhennon, the Negro who shot and killed Pierce Rogers and Jesse Tigert, two white men, at Estill Springs last Friday, and wounded Frank Tigert, was tortured with a red-hot crowbar and then burned to death here tonight at 7:40, by twelve masked men. A crowd of approximately 3,000 persons, among whom were women and children, witnessed the burning."

McIlhennon, who was badly wounded and unable to walk, was carried to the scene of the murder, where preparation for a funeral pyre was begun. "The captors proceeded to a spot about a quarter of a mile from the railroad station and prepared the death fire. The crowd followed and remained throughout the horrible proceedings. The Negro was led to a hickory tree, to which they chained him. After securing him to the tree a fire was laid. A short distance away another fire was kindled, and into it was put an iron bar to heat."

"When the bar became red hot a member of the mob jabbed it toward the Negro's body. Crazed with fright, the black grabbed hold of it, and as it was pulled through his hands the atmosphere was filled with the odor of burning flesh. This was the first time the murderer gave evidence of his fear. As the hot iron was applied to various parts of his body his yells and cries for mercy could be heard in the town."

"After torturing the Negro several minutes one of the masked men poured coal oil on his feet and trousers and applied a match to the pyre. As the flames rose, enveloping the black's body he begged that he be shot. Yells of derision greeted his request. The angry flames consumed his clothing, and little blue flames shot upward from his burning hair before he lost consciousness."

Of another Sunday morning lynching in the center of a Christian city of 7,000 population in the same state and not greatly unlike similar occurrences at Cotteville, Pa., and Springfield, Ill., the Memphis News-Scimitar said:

"Not a domino hid a face. Every one was

unmasked. Leaders were designated and assigned their parts. Long before the mob reached the city the public square was choked with humanity. All waited patiently. Women, with babies, made themselves comfortable.

"At last the iron was hot. A red streak shot out; a poker in a brawny hand was boring out one of the Negro's eyes. The negro bore the ordeal with courage, only low moans escaping him. Another poker was working like an auger on the other orbit. "Swish. Once, twice, three times a red hot iron dug gaping places in Lattie Scott's back and sides."

"Fetch a hotter one, somebody said. The execution went on.

"Now some one had another poker—jabbing its fiery point into the ribs of the doomed black."

"Then rubbish was piled high about the agonized body, squirming beneath its load. "More and more wood and rubbish were fed the fire, but at three o'clock Lattie Scott was not dead. Life finally died at four o'clock."

"Women scarcely changed countenance as the Negro's back was ironed with the hot brands. Even the executioners maintained their poise in the face of bloody creases left by the irons—irons which some housewife had been using."

"Three and a half hours were required to complete the execution."

In the year 1919 there were 78 blacks and 6 whites lynched in the United States—22 in Georgia, 12 in Mississippi, 10 in Arkansas, 8 each in Alabama and Louisiana. Of the remaining 10 were in Northern states and 15 in various Southern states. Eleven of these were burned to death, two beaten to death and one cut in pieces. Ten of them were soldiers in the World War. Thirty-four of them were taken from officers and jails in fourteen states. The causes of lynching were as follows:

Murder	27
Assault on white woman	14
Attempted assault on white woman	5
Insulting white woman	5
Intimacy with white woman	2
Attempting to pull white woman from horse	1
Shooting white man	7
Assault on white man	1
Altercation with white man	1
Beating and robbing white man	1
Found under bed in white man's house	1
Not turning out of road for white boy in auto	1
Misleading mob	1
Insulting white man	1
Boastful remarks re killing of sheriff	1
Result of race riot	1
Talking of Chicago Riot	1
Expressing himself too freely re lynching of Negro	1
Leader among Negroes	1
Circulating incendiary literature	1
Member of Non-Partisan League	1
Trouble between white and colored cotton mill workers	1
Abetting riot	4
Causes unknown	4
Total	84

Negro Characteristics

It is claimed by some that during the World War the Negroes though constituting but ten percent of the population, supplied fifteen percent of the soldiers, thus taking the places of others exempted. We do not know the facts of this assertion, but we do know that when the richest man in America would surround his home at night with the most trustworthy guards that his means could provide, he chose colored men for the task; and the faithfulness of Negroes has endeared them to true Americans in all ages. In instances of their reliability was brought to light in one of the Northern race riots in 1919, when a Negro policeman shot another Negro for firing at a white policeman.

The Negroes are peaceful and law-abiding. They have never been accused of night-riding and lynching. They have shown that they can suffer without becoming embittered, and can forgive those who have done them wrong. As a race they are happy, gentle, affectionate and humorous; and most of them are honest and industrious. To be sure they have faults; but so have others. Those who have had freedom of the homes of the southland for a hundred years have seldom betrayed their trust.

Hopes of Negro Well-Wishers

The Negro students of North Carolina met and proclaimed a platform condemning all advocacy of social equality with the whites, intermarriage of the races and all attempts to settle racial disputes by violence.

Dr. George Cleveland Hall, a prominent Chicago Negro, says:

"Our enemies always emphasize social equality. But you will notice we put the strong pedal on economic and political equality. Let us have these and social equality will take care of itself."

From The Golden Age.

The Black Sheep.

CHAPT. XXXV.

The Mental Angle.

It was several days before Jack had occasion to refer to the notes he had made while on his work hunting and experience getting, trip. The occasion was an argument between him and his friends as to the possibility of organizing the working classes of all nations into one all embracing brotherhood, having for its aims the political and economic freedom of the race.

Jack, who had been taught socialism and economics by George and Herman in the harvest fields, and by Collins and Rudolph in jail and at the cabin failed to see any scientific evidence for such a faith. To him it appeared that amongst men as among the flora and fauna of the earth there were, and of necessity had to be grades and variations. He had felt instinctively that among human masses the tendency for some to climb up on the backs of others was an essential factor not only in the development of civilization but in the maintenance of the species as well. He had expressed these views to his friends in the harvest fields, and George had given them a Marxian interpretation. Since that time he had read omnivorously, not with the idea of justifying socialism, but rather to vindicate his biological views.

He had just finished reading the books of Drs. Blackford and Woodruff on the mental and physical qualities of blonde and brunette types, or so it might be more accurately expressed,

of the fogland types. These books had given him the idea that from time immemorial the blonde types had been the world's leaven of industrial development. That by virtue of their mental and physical makeup, which is a result of their development under particular telluric conditions, they had become a dynamic force for the spread of civilization. He contended that these types had from time immemorial been forced to do things, and to do them quickly. Their seasons were short. Their winters long and more or less severe, hence agriculture could play but an insignificant part in their economic life. They had to make their living either by battling the seas, or by braving the wilderness. This nature eliminated to a great extent the weak and the timid, and developed the Viking, the Goth, and the Vandal. He maintained that much of this was due not only to the pressure of necessity, but to the peculiar character of the light rays filtering down thru a fog laden sky. He said that it was a known fact that the slower light rays had a retarding and stabilizing effect on physiologic development. He stated that the women developed later in life and retained their virility longer in these countries than on any other part of the globe, and that what was true of the women was doubly true of the men.

At all this his companions smiled good naturedly, and teased him by saying that all he needed was a little more rope to finish his argument.

"Your views are crazy but interesting," said Collins. "Go on, let us have it just the way you see it."

"The particular environment of Northern Europe produced this blonde beast. It was a Spartan environment, fierce, merciless and relentless. The Northern men wove his environment in his blood; it became part of him; he made it his religion. Thor, hammer in hand rode the thunder, and Neptune ruled the deep. Thus, in order that the race might conquer its hostile environment. Nature evolved the blonde beast. Fair of skin, so as to easily absorb the water dimmed light; fearless of brain in order that he might dare to brave the terrors of land and sea; with clear and aggressive intellect by which he was able to take advantage of every opportunity the blonde beast became the terror, and the savior of the nations. The very necessity of their lives caused them to become bold, fearless, and predatory. It caused them to cross both land and sea, robbing, pillaging and ruling those who lived in warmer climes and under clearer skies. It was not infrequent that the natives were pleased with their rule, as is evident from the fact that they constructed their gods in the image of the Northernmen, and depicted their angles as having golden hair."

Here Collins interrupted him with the remark, that it was not due to telluric or biologic factors that the northern races had played so powerful a part in the world's history. He maintained that the fact that Germany and England were rich in mineral resources had led to their becoming manufacturing nations, that goods manufactured out of iron or tin could not be equalled and hence developed the necessity for commerce with

other nations. That this built up a merchant marine which in order that it might be protected from piracy developed for England a large navy and for Germany in order that it might be protected from French and Slavic aggression had developed a powerful militarism, and with the development of her merchant fleets she would also have to develop adequate naval forces. He contended that industrial development depended on the presence of natural resources and the economic necessity, that they be used for the feeding, clothing, and shelter of the race. He maintained that any other race being situated in a similar position would have acted in a similar way as did Jack's fancy blonde beast. But the boy, nothing daunted returned to the fray. He insisted that Holland, which is only a little patch of bog, facing the North Sea, without as much as a single mine or other substantial resource except agriculture for two centuries disputed with England the mastery of the seas, and conquered and held a goodly part of Poland and other parts of the world. He maintained that the conquered parts had never freed them from the bondage of the white man, but had been taken over by England after centuries of bloody war. He showed that the blonde Goths who had settled in Spain acted exactly like the similar types of England and Holland and conquered all of what is now Latin America. But when on account of the dear skies the blonde blood died out of Spain or became degenerated, her empire fell to pieces, and she had to assume an inferior place among the nations. He further pointed out that the strongest south American republics were those into whom there was a great influx of

northern European blood, and that where that blood was dying out, as in Mexico, chaos and retrogression was the normal state of affairs. The human race only moves forward and upward under the stimulation of the blonde beast, and when he retires the progress of civilization generally dies down, and in many cases out. Even Japan, the wonder of the Orient, remained asleep for ages, until Dutch and American navigators brought her face to face with the menace of European civilization. He argued that it was doubtful if there ever had been a higher order of civilization than was not directly attributable to the influence of blonde types.

"The Spanish historian Herera tells us that the conquistadores, who were blonde Goths, found the pictures of the Peruvian temples, in the city of the Incas. The Peruvian priest still told legends of the white men who had come from the sun. But the originals of these pre-Columbian discoverers of America were gone. Doubtless the civilization of the Incas owed much to these early visitors. The white man goes out into the world as a dynamic force. But he cannot stay in an uncongenial environment. There is no third generation of white men in India. Even in the United States with the exception of New England and the Puget Sound, the white stock will die out. It is already apparent among the mountain white of the Appalachian region. Many of them are descendants of the first colonists, and in their appearance are already decidedly Indianesque, as well as in their mental characteristics. Did you read about that McCoy-Hatfield feud they had a few weeks ago? The blonde types

have conquered America but in the course of a few centuries America will capture the blonde. Our descendants will either become brown or cease descending. Let us turn to the pages of history. The Greeks were fair, under the Ptolemies they stimulated the civilization of Egypt.

"If I read the Ancient Lowly aright then the influence penetrated eastward into India, westward into Spain, and northward into England. When the blonde type died out that civilization fell, only to develop again further west among their ancestral types. Gothic blood made Spain an Empire, also Portugal. When they died out or degenerated they had to send to Austria for a king and to Ireland for a prime minister. And so I could go on citing example after example, but what is the use. I might cite one more. Take China for example. Their earliest traditions tell of blonde invasions. These died out and the chinamen fell asleep and remained asleep for five thousand years, or until Europe came and woke them up by trying to put them to sleep. Christian England said to heaven China, "take opium or the sword." China took opium, but there is enough white influence entering into that country that you may look for a kick back."

His friends laughed good naturedly. "Isn't it funny how hard a man will work to fool himself," said Collins. "How they will take the longest way around, in order not to knock down their hobby?" "I don't know where he gets all the junk," chimed in Rudolph. "I wish you would tell me what your blondes have accomplished to the exclusion of the other types of the human race." "Blondes have built the ships,

brunettes have built the religion; blondes have evolved laboratories, brunettes monasteries; blondes brought about the renaissance, brunettes established the inquisition; blondes gave us the sciences, brunettes the metaphysics; blondes are the doers, of deeds, brunettes are the dreamers of dreams; blondes stormed the ramparts of nature, brunettes seek the throne of heaven. Remember I am speaking of race types, not individuals. Because I'm convinced that the faculty of aggression and construction, is most strongly developed in the blonde type, that is the reason I look to them for the solution of the economic problems of the world."

In one corner of the cabin, above a little shelf where they kept their tin wash basin was a piece of broken mirror. Collins reached over and took it down. Holding it before the boys face he said, "Behold the genesis of your ideas. Thru art a blonde."

Jack could not help smiling at the revelation of his own egoism. He was silent for a few moments while his mind went back over all that George and Herman had taught him concerning the class struggle, and the mental view point developed in the mind as a result of participation in the class struggle. He realized that his knowledge of, and experience with it was really very small so that he became painfully aware that his views were not those that would be natural to an intelligent wage worker. He understood the theory of socialism, but did not live a socialized life in the industrial sense. To get the view point of a proletarian you have to be tied to the requirements of machine production. He built up his social (Continued on page 4.)